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Foreign Crops and MARKETS

VOLUME 55 NUMBER 12

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FOR RELEASE
MONDAY
SEPTEMBER 22, 1947

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SEP 25 1947
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Issued by the OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

LATE NEWS

Cotton stocks in Egypt on July 31, 1947, (new season begins September 1), are estimated at 1,354,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) compared with 1,785,000 a year ago. Exports of 1,465,000 bales during the 12 months ended July 31, 1947 were nearly double the 862,000 exported in 1945-46. The 1946-47 crop amounted to 1,252,000 bales, and local consumption 218,000. Acreage planted in 1947 is estimated at 1,302,000 acres, compared with 1,258,000 in 1946. Heavy infestation by cotton leafworm reported earlier this year was brought under control, and the present outlook is for a yield per acre somewhat higher than average.

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Cotton stocks in Mexico on July 31, 1947 are estimated at 212,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), compared with 253,000 a year ago. Production in 1946-47 was estimated at 460,000 bales, consumption 298,000, exports 204,000 and imports 2,000. The condition of the 1947 crop at the end of July was reported to be better than normal, with production tentatively estimated at 465,000 bales. Acreage is estimated at 865,000 acres compared with 843,000 in 1946.

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Cotton stocks in Poland at the end of July are estimated at 69,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), compared with 49,000 a year ago. Imports during August-July 1946-47 totaled 293,000 bales, including 178,000 from the Soviet Union, 56,000 from the United States, 54,000 from Brazil and 5,000 from Egypt. Spinning mills consumed 273,000 bales during the year.

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Stocks of cotton in Colombia on July 31, 1947 are estimated at 60,000 bales, compared with 41,000 a year ago. Imports in 1946-47 totaled 92,000, production 22,000, and consumption 92,000.

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Canadian cotton consumption during August-July 1946-47 totaled 368,000 bales, and is about equal to last year's 371,000 bales. Imports during the first 11 months of the year under review totaled 393,000 bales, indicating a probable July 31 stock figure of about 150,000 bales, compared with 85,000 a year ago.

NOTE

The 1947-48 forecast of world cotton production, with a preliminary estimate of international trade for 1946-47, and a preliminary estimate of stocks on August 1, 1947 is scheduled for publication in the September 29 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets. (World totals only; more detailed data concerning cotton production, international trade and stocks will be published in later issues.)

WORLD POTATO CROP SLIGHTLY BELOW 1946

Preliminary estimates of world potato production for the 1947-48 season indicate a crop of 7,081 million bushels, only slightly below the 1946-47 production of 7,133 million but 16 percent less than the 8,418 million bushel prewar (1935-39) average.

Total acreage is estimated at about 51 million acres in the 1947-48 season, over 3 million acres greater than for the preceding season and nearly 2 million less than the average of about 53 million for the 1935-39 period. Thus lower yields, particularly in major producing countries of Europe where the crops have suffered from shortage of fertilizer, drought and heat, account for most of the loss in production. The preliminary estimates indicate a world average yield of about 139 bushels per acre this season as compared with 149 bushels in the 1946-47 season and 160 bushels per acre for the 5 prewar years, 1935-39.

North America. The North American crop is estimated at 448 million bushels, 21 percent below the 1946-47 production of 567 million but about 5 percent above the 1935-39 average of 427 million bushels. The United States crop of 368 million bushels is nearly 23 percent below the 1946-47 record production of 476 million but 3 percent greater than the prewar average of 356 million bushels. Canadian potato production this season is expected to total nearly 70 million bushels, about 13 percent less than that of last season. Although both seed and table potato production are expected to be down in Canada as compared with the preceding crop, the reduction in table stock is expected to be somewhat greater than the loss in seed production.

Europe. (excluding U.S.S.R.) The European crop is expected to total about 3,630 million bushels, 5 percent less than the 1946-47 production of 3,826 million and about 25 percent below the 1935-39 average of 4,852 million bushels. Planted acreage of 23.3 million acres in 1947 was 2 million acres greater than the 1946 plantings, but 1 million acres below prewar. The 1947 estimated yield per acre of 156 bushels is below that of 1946 by 13 percent and below the prewar average of 22 percent. In comparison with prewar, yields in 1946 and 1947 were reduced by a shortage of fertilizer. The 1947 yields were further affected by the drought and heat of the summer months. Relatively, the loss in production has been greatest in the central and western European countries of Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, and Poland, which accounted for 71 percent of the European crop in the prewar years (1935-39). These five countries are expected to produce only about 56 percent of the 1947-48 crop and their combined production is estimated at 41 percent less than the 1935-39 average. Substantial increases, as compared with the prewar period, are expected in the United Kingdom, where production has nearly doubled, and in Switzerland, The Netherlands, Denmark and Portugal in western Europe. Although the drought was broken in early September in Northwestern Europe this is not expected to result in any substantial increase in the potato crop. Fair to good production is expected in Eastern European countries.

(Text continued on Page 199; table follows)

POTATOES: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified areas, average 1935-39, annual 1945-47 a/

Continent and country	Acreage b/				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1935-39	1945	1946	1947 c/	Average 1935-39	1945	1946	1947 c/	Average 1935-39	1945	1946	1947 c/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	516	508	511	460	124.8	118.1	156.7	151.2	64,386	59,977	80,052	69,546
El Salvador	1	1	1	1	30.0	33.0	41.0	40.0	30	33	41	40
Guatemala	5	12	12	12	76.4	55.8	55.8	55.8	382	670	670	670
Mexico	37	68	67	69	68.9	68.5	68.0	68.2	2,548	4,660	4,556	4,703
Newfoundland and Labrador	22	22	23	22	99.3	86.4	95.7	95.5	2,185	1,900	2,200	2,100
Panama	2	2	3	3	20.0	21.0	17.0	22.7	40	42	51	68
United States	3,033	2,696	2,580	2,190	117.2	155.1	184.5	168.1	355,513	418,020	475,969	368,168
Caribbean:												
Bermuda	d/	d/	d/	d/	-	-	-	-	78	84	80	82
Cuba	16	20	24	20	115.6	108.4	111.1	107.8	1,850	2,167	2,667	2,157
Dominican Republic	4	6	4	4	12.5	11.3	19.3	19.5	50	68	77	78
Jamaica	2	3	4	4	30.0	34.7	29.5	29.5	60	104	118	118
Puerto Rico	1	1	1	1	23.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	23	24	24	24
Total North America	3,639	3,339	3,230	2,786	117.4	146.1	175.4	160.7	427,145	487,749	566,505	447,754
Europe: e/												
Albania	1	1	1	1	68.0	60.0	60.0	62.0	68	60	60	62
Austria f/	520	369	386	344	203.9	141.5	145.9	142.8	106,037	52,209	56,321	49,126
Belgium f/	383	224	196	208	305.1	199.4	276.9	247.4	116,872	44,658	54,279	51,469
Bulgaria g/	45	73	46	55	87.6	21.9	37.8	82.2	3,944	1,601	1,737	4,519
Czechoslovakia	h/ 1,754	1,604	1,572	1,606	h/ 195.2	125.4	207.0	178.5	h/342,338	201,062	325,436	286,598
Denmark	188	265	263	265	253.6	223.2	262.7	225.0	47,668	59,157	69,077	59,625
Eire	328	388	391	390	299.7	287.1	286.4	285.0	98,288	111,395	112,000	111,150
Finland	185	172	190	225	227.4	169.4	171.7	175.0	42,077	29,131	32,623	39,375
France f/ i/	3,489	2,634	2,760	3,042	164.3	114.6	167.3	140.0	573,225	301,784	461,864	425,880
Germany	h/ 4,934	3,981	4,584	5,042	h/ 249.0	193.7	205.4	160.0	1,228,513h/	770,985	941,548	806,720
Greece	53	48	51	51	104.1	103.3	129.7	110.2	5,518	4,960	6,614	5,622
Hungary	729	747	685	622	109.2	83.2	61.3	112.9	79,637	62,133	41,998	70,217
Iceland	3	3	3	3	77.3	80.0	80.0	80.0	232	240	240	240
Italy	1,041	974	998	1,053	96.9	55.4	86.2	90.7	100,917	53,913	86,053	95,533
Luxembourg	42	20	22	22	188.8	205.8	224.1	200.4	7,929	4,115	4,931	4,409
Malta and Gozo	9	8	9	9	110.4	112.5	111.1	111.1	994	900	1,000	1,000
Netherlands	323	426	467	493	311.9	223.5	324.9	297.8	100,747	95,215	151,739	146,831
Norway	127	160	154	154	258.5	246.5	290.7	238.6	32,830	39,434	44,768	36,743
Poland	h/ 6,810	3,484	4,114	5,436	h/ 205.1	158.0	167.1	126.4	1,396,761h/	550,415	687,449	687,100
Portugal	77	156	165	167	269.8	174.9	180.7	182.6	20,777	27,280	29,820	30,500
Rumania	h/ 383	588	509	481	h/ 126.0	90.5	46.4	126.4	h/ 48,270	53,241	23,631	60,810
Spain	h/ 1.126	889	1,000	1,003	h/ 151.8	110.1	156.2	146.5	h/170,977	97,888	156,159	146,970
Sweden	325	359	353	358	205.0	169.8	201.0	181.6	66,631	60,952	70,949	65,000
Switzerland j/	120	206	205	205	220.2	290.7	215.1	219.5	26,430	59,892	44,092	45,000
United Kingdom j/	719	1,397	1,423	1,332	254.1	261.7	266.7	263.0	182,666	365,531	379,531	350,316
Yugoslavia	646	700			80.0	63.0			51,666	44,092		
Total Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.) k/	24,360	19,876	21,264	23,308	199.2	155.6	179.9	155.7	4,852,012	3,092,243	3,826,174	3,629,978
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	21,232	20,433	18,955	20,554	130.8	120.0	122.0	125.0	2,777,395	2,451,960	2,312,510	2,569,250
Asia:												
Asia Minor:												
Cyprus	6	9	9	9	159.7	124.9	133.3	133.3	958	1,124	1,200	1,200
Lebanon and Syria	17	18	18	18	90.1	97.2	100.0	97.2	1,531	1,749	1,800	1,750
Palestine	2	13	12	13	134.5	95.1	153.1	146.2	269	1,236	1,837	1,900
Turkey	135	129	136	136	49.2	47.7	88.9	73.5	6,640	6,149	12,089	10,000

Asia Major:												
Manchuria and Jehol	600	988	950	950	100.0	89.3	92.6	92.6	60,000	88,183	88,000	88,000
India	449	420	410	405	150.0	150.0	146.3	143.2	67,349	63,000	60,000	58,000
Japan	293	529	432	432	218.8	121.8	146.7	145.8	64,106	64,448	63,382	63,000
Korea	286	426	345	340	91.0	83.2	94.8	96.5	26,021	35,450	32,720	32,800
Karafuto (Japanese Sakhalin)	10	10	10	10	127.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	1,270	1,300	1,300	1,300
Kwantung Leased Territory	2	2	2	2	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	170	170	170	170
Java and Madura	27	25	26	26	71.9	60.0	61.5	61.5	1,941	1,500	1,600	1,600
Philippine Islands	d/	d/	d/	d/					8	5	5	6
Total Asia (excl. U.S.S.R.)	1,827	2,569	2,350	2,341	126.0	102.9	112.4	110.9	230,263	264,314	264,103	259,726
South America:												
Argentina	311	446	439	440	85.3	97.7	68.2	86.4	26,523	43,552	29,922	38,000
Bolivia	45	60	45	45	44.4	50.0	66.7	66.7	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Brazil	168	140	140	140	93.0	85.7	89.3	89.3	15,619	12,000	12,500	12,500
Chile	121	140	133	135	129.4	172.8	170.5	170.4	15,652	24,186	22,675	23,000
Colombia	122	124	237	237	72.4	123.9	71.3	71.7	8,838	15,358	16,902	17,000
Ecuador	54	64	62	62	43.3	70.3	67.7	67.7	2,336	4,499	4,200	4,200
Paraguay	1	1	1	1	58.0	50.0	45.0	47.0	58	50	45	47
Peru	400	320	320	340	45.0	68.8	62.5	64.7	18,000	22,000	20,000	22,000
Uruguay	18	24	25	25	59.9	76.5	80.0	80.0	1,079	1,837	2,000	2,000
Venezuela	10	10	10	10	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	500	500	500	500
Total South America	1,250	1,329	1,412	1,435	72.5	95.5	79.1	85.2	90,605	126,982	111,744	122,247
Africa:												
Algeria	44	25	30	30	105.2	76.0	100.0	100.0	4,627	1,900	3,000	3,000
Belgian Congo	3	3	3	3	81.3	60.0	60.0	66.7	244	180	180	200
Kenya	4	8	8	7	75.0	126.8	100.0	114.3	300	1,014	800	800
Tanganyika	1	1	1	1	25.0	27.0	22.0	25.0	25	27	22	25
Egypt	10	26	30	30	195.8	144.9	133.3	133.3	1,958	3,768	4,000	4,000
Eritrea and Italian Somaliland	1	1	1	1	7.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	7	5	5	5
French Morocco	4	3	3	4	156.2	129.3	133.3	125.0	625	388	400	500
Madagascar	33	40	40	40	52.1	55.1	55.0	55.0	1,718	2,205	2,200	2,200
Mauritius	1	1	1	1	31.0	20.0	20.0	25.0	31	20	20	25
Mozambique	3	2	2	2	42.7	57.5	57.5	60.0	128	115	115	120
Nigeria and Cameroons	1	1	1	1	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11	10	10	10
Southern Rhodesia	2	5	5	5	120.5	100.0	80.0	90.0	241	500	400	450
South West Africa	1	1	1	1	10.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	10	6	6	5
Tunisia	6	4	5	5	56.3	25.0	40.0	40.0	338	100	200	200
Union of South Africa	89	82	85	85	69.7	69.9	69.4	69.4	6,203	5,730	5,900	5,900
Other countries	117	77	84	84	47.6	39.4	55.3	53.6	5,574	3,032	4,642	4,500
Total Africa	320	280	300	300	68.9	67.9	73.0	73.1	22,040	19,000	21,900	21,940
Oceania:												
Australia	114	210	203	203	113.2	119.0	123.2	123.2	12,900	25,000	25,000	25,000
Hawaiian Islands	2	2	2	2	60.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	120	140	140	140
New Caledonia	8	9	9	8	60.0	69.3	95.6	87.5	480	624	860	700
New Zealand	21	23	19	19	232.9	227.7	210.5	210.5	4,891	5,236	4,000	4,000
Total Oceania	145	244	233	232	126.8	127.0	128.8	128.6	18,391	31,000	30,000	29,840
Total World	52,773	48,070	47,744	50,956	159.5	134.7	149.4	138.9	8,417,851	6,473,248	7,132,936	7,080,735

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States foreign service officers, results of office research, and other information.

a/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1946 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which began late in 1946 and ended early in 1947.

b/ Figures refer to harvested areas when available.

c/ Preliminary.

d/ Less than 500 acres.

e/ Estimates for each country have been revised to coincide with present boundaries except as noted.

f/ Official estimates but believed to be conservative in 1946 and 1947.

g/ Estimates for 1945 to date include Southern Dobruja and, therefore, are not strictly comparable with earlier years shown.

h/ Czechoslovakia and Rumania, 5 years 1933-37; Germany and Poland, 5 years 1934-38; Spain, 2 years 1935 and 1939.

i/ Includes home plots and market gardens for 1945 to date.

j/ Excludes gardens and allotments for 1945 to date.

k/ Estimated totals include allowance for missing data for countries shown.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

BRAZILIAN RICE EXPORTS LAG

Lack of agreement on prices has held up the exportation of the 1947 (April-June) rice harvest of Rio Grande do Sul, the principal Brazilian rice-exporting State, according to a late-August report from Brazil. Authorities were attempting to contract for sale at a price deemed necessary to assure producers a profitable return. Export supplies from the crop are believed equal to the record of 450 million pounds in the preceding year, and supplies were piling up at storage points at an unprecedented rate.

Prices received for the 1947 production may affect the size of plantings of the 1947-48 crop which begin in September. Lower prices than desired and possible reduction of credit to farmers may result in some decrease in the area planted to rice. It is too early, however, to predict accurately the 1947-48 rice area, as planters have not yet decided on the acreage.

Rice exports from the State of Rio Grande do Sul during the first half of 1947 were up 75 million pounds, and shipments to other Brazilian States were 20 million pounds above those of the corresponding period of the year before. All deliveries were of old-crop rice from the 1946 harvest.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL: Rice shipments to Brazilian States, January-June 1947, with comparisons a/

State	Average 1936-40	1944	1945	1946 b/	January-June b/ 1946	January-June b/ 1947
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Federal District	136	136	145	142	56	29
Rio de Janeiro	9	8	13	21	7	43
Sao Paulo	84	5	2	0	0	0
Parana	12	6	8	1	c/	1
Bahia	7	8	13	21	6	7
Pernambuco	9	10	17	21	7	7
Others	13	11	18	30	10	19
Total Shipments	270	184	216	236	86	106
Foreign Exports	71	298	160	309	58	134

American Consulate, Porto Alegre, Brazil. a/ Shipments from ports of Porto Alegre, Pelotas, and Rio Grande. b/ Preliminary. c/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

TOBACCO

UNITED KINGDOM'S TOBACCO IMPORTS SHOW DECLINE

The United Kingdom's imports of unmanufactured tobacco during the first seven months of 1947 totaled only 160 million pounds, valued at £26,066,000 (U.S. $105,046,000), compared with 237 million pounds, valued at £33,130,000 (U.S. $133,515,000) in the corresponding period of 1946.

The United States supplied 111 million pounds, or 70 percent of Britain's tobacco imports, during the first seven months of this year. This represents a sharp decline from the period, January-July 1946, when the United States' share in British tobacco imports was 88 percent. This drastic cut in Britain's imports of leaf tobacco can be attributed solely to the increased import duties effective last April, which were intended to cut consumption by 25 percent to save dollars.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco, stripped and unstripped, January-July 1947, with comparisons

Country of Origin	January-July 1946			January-July 1947		
	Quantity	Percent of total	Value a/	Quantity	Percent of total	Value a/
	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 dollars
Southern Rhodesia	8,456	3.6	5,095	2,710	1.7	1,942
Nyasaland	3,917	1.7	1,157	2,928	1.8	1,428
British India	4,802	2.0	2,353	10,137	6.3	5,086
Canada	7,793	3.3	3,682	19,578	12.2	11,071
Other British countries	757	0.3	263	1,079	0.7	446
United States	208,652	88.0	118,424	111,355	69.7	73,402
Other foreign countries	2,581	1.1	2,541	12,084	7.6	11,671
Total	236,958	100.0	133,515	159,871	100.0	105,046

Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom

a/ Converted at £ equals $4.03.

EIRE'S TOBACCO IMPORTS UP

Leaf tobacco imports into Eire for the first three months of 1947 totaled 4,177,000 pounds, or 14 percent greater than the 3,673,000 pounds imported during the corresponding period a year ago. The United States supplied 4,011,000 pounds, or 96 percent of total imports during the first quarter of this year. Imports of tobacco products, chiefly cigarettes from the United Kingdom, amounted to 103,000 pounds during the first three months of 1947. The increased imports raised bonded stocks of leaf to 16.4 million pounds on March 31, 1947, compared with 15.3 million on December 31, 1946.

Eire's tobacco farmers planted only 60 acres of tobacco in 1947, compared with the prewar (1935-39) average of 543 acres. This continued the progressive decline in tobacco production begun during the early war years, when emphasis was placed on the cultivation of the more profitable food crops.

CUBA LIMITS 1947-48 TOBACCO PRODUCTION

A recent decree of the Cuban Government has placed a limit on the country's production of sun-grown tobacco for the 1947-48 season. The crop of sun-grown leaf is to be restricted to about 50 million pounds. This would represent a decrease of 39 percent from the extremely large 1945-46 crop, but would about equal average production during the seasons 1936-37 to 1940-41. Shade-grown leaf is not affected by the limitation, since the market for this type continues favorable.

The Decree provides that the Committee on Tobacco Production of the Stabilization Fund is to determine which of the present areas are to continue production, those to be condemned, and which new areas are to be permitted to undertake production. The Cuban Tobacco Growers Association is to pro-rate 98 percent of the quota among farmers who produced sun-grown in 1945-46. Adjustments are to be made with the remaining 2 percent. On March 15, 1948, the Committee on Tobacco Production is to determine whether excess production, up to a limit of 10 percent of the authorized amount, is to be permitted. Harvesting is to end on March 31, 1948. Tobacco in excess of the authorized quantity is to be confiscated, and disposed of in a manner to be decided by the Government.

By the creation of the Tobacco Stabilization Fund in 1946, the Cuban Government had hoped to achieve a limitation on production. The method of providing for purchases of leaf from only those growers who refrained from increasing their production proved ineffective. The large stocks of leaf on hand from the past two crops, brought action from the Government in the form of this recent decree imposing absolute limit on 1947-48 production.

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

INDIA'S PEPPER EXPORT QUOTA IS TWO-THIRDS EXHAUSTED

Of the 33.5 million pounds of pepper the Government of India allowed for export from January to the end of September 1947, approximately 20.8 million pounds had been exported by July 1, 1947. Shipments totaled 18.6

million pounds from South Indian ports and about 2.2 million pounds from other Indian ports. All but 206,000 pounds of the United States allocation of 10.1 million pounds had been shipped by July 1. As of that date, however, a number of other countries had failed to purchase the total quantity of pepper allotted to them.

INDIA: Pepper allocations and quantities shipped from South Indian ports, January-June 1947

Country	Total allocation	Quantity shipped June 30, 1947	Country	Total allocation	Quantity shipped June 30, 1947
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	10,080	9,874	Greece	78	-
United Kingdom	7,034	5,100	Tangier	45	-
Eire	190	-	Malta	34	-
Australia	963	235	Spain	381	52
New Zealand	202	116	Turkey	381	43
Canada	1,120	672	USSR	1,120	-
Belgium	459	220	Czechoslovakia	224	45
Netherlands	459	166	British E. Africa	56	-
Denmark	381	155	Middle E. Africa		
Sweden	291	101	and Persian Gulf	5,600	461
Norway	190	112	Afghanistan	156	-
Switzerland	78	45	Ceylon	269	-
Portugal	381	134	Other W. Hemisphere	2,576	918
Italy	381	103	Br. W. Indies	381	-
			Total	33,510	18,552

Foreign service reports.

The 1946-47 Indian pepper crop, originally forecast at 37.1 million pounds, now is estimated at 44.8 million pounds, compared with last year's crop of 33.8 million pounds. No forecast is available concerning the 1947-48 crop, harvesting of which will begin in December. As of June 30, interior and port stocks of pepper were estimated at 26.9 million pounds.

ANGOLA'S COFFEE OUTPUT RISING

Angola's 1947 coffee production is estimated at 776,000 bags. This is below last year's outturn of 883,000 bags, but substantially above production during the war years. Domestic consumption amounts to about 100,000 bags annually, which means approximately 675,000 bags of coffee will be available for export from the current crop, harvested from May to August. During the calendar year 1946, the Colony exported 775,000 bags of coffee, of which 360,000 bags went to the United States.

ANGOLA: Coffee production 1941-47

Year	Bags of 132 pounds	Year	Bags of 132 pounds
1941	395,700	1945	626,411
1942	433,116	1946	883,100
1943	435,566	1947 (estimate)	776,000
1944	483,416		

Foreign Service Reports.

The increased production in Angola places that country among the world's major coffee producing countries. On the basis of exports, it ranked fifth last year, being exceeded by Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, and El Salvador.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

(Continued from page 190)

CANADIAN GRAIN CROP ESTIMATES REDUCED

Canada's 1947 grain crop will be smaller than first forecast, according to the second estimate of production by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The wheat crop is now placed at 352 million bushels, 69 million bushels less than in 1946 and 7 million less than was indicated by the first estimate.

Since the season is late in many areas, much grain harvesting remains to be done. For those areas, particularly parts of Alberta and Quebec, present estimates are considered in the nature of forecasts, and later revisions may show considerable change.

The bulk of the reduction in the wheat estimate was reported for Manitoba, where the adverse affects of hail, flooding, and other unfavorable weather had been underestimated. Even with that damage, however, the outturn in Manitoba was most favorable of the Prairie Provinces. Yields there were reported at an average of 17.6 bushels per acre, compared with the long-time average of 16 bushels for that Province. Yields in both Alberta and Saskatchewan were somewhat below both average and the 1946 yields. Average yields for all Canada are estimated at 14.7 bushels compared with the long-time average of 16 bushels and last year's yields of 17.5 bushels.

Production in the Prairie Provinces is now placed at 329 million bushels compared with 400 million in 1946. Of the remaining 23 million bushels produced in the country, Ontario's crop accounts for 19 million bushels. Virtually all of this is fall wheat and constitutes the bulk of the country's fall wheat crop.

Oats, now reported at 288 million bushels, is down slightly from the previous estimate and is much below last year's outturn of 400 million bushels.

The barley crop reported at 151 million bushels is about 5 percent less than in 1946 despite a substantial increase in acreage. Rye is the only grain showing higher yields than in 1946. Higher yields on the greatly increased acreage gave a total production of 14 million bushels, compared with 7.4 million a year ago.

The first estimate for late sown grain crops shows mixed grains estimated at 36 million bushels, down a third from the 1946 crop, because of smaller yields and reduced acreage. Shelled corn, as reported at 6 million bushels, is also substantially smaller than a year ago. Buckwheat is reported at 6 million bushels, a slight increase due to increased acreage.

NOTE

The World Oats production report, originally scheduled for publication in the September 22, 1947 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets, will as result of a change in schedule instead be published together with a world barley survey in Foreign Crops and Markets of September 29.

COTTON

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON FOREIGN MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets, converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices of certain foreign growths and qualities in specific markets

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1947	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
Alexandria		Kantar			
Ashmouni, Good	9-11	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	39.75	33.13
Ashmouni, F.G.F.	"	"	"	(not quoted)	
Giza 7, Good	"	"	"	(not quoted)	
Giza 7, F.G.F.	"	"	"	(not quoted)	
Karnak, Good	"	"	"	46.75	38.97
Karnak, F.G.F.	"	"	"	43.50	36.26
Bombay		Candy			
Jarila, Fine	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	430.00	16.54
Broach, Fine	"	"	"	536.00	20.62
Sind American, Fine	"	"	"	540.00	20.77
Punjab " 289-F, Fine	"	"	"	626.00	24.08
Kampala, East African	"	"	"	920.00	35.39
Buenos Aires		Metric ton			
Type B	9-13	2204.6 lbs.	Peso		
Lima		Sp. quintal			
Tanguis, Type 5	"	101.4 lbs.	Sol	a/ 162.00	24.58
Pima, Type 1	"	"	"	193.00	29.28
Recife		Arroba			
Mata, Type 5	9-12	33.07 lbs.	Cruseiro	105.00	17.27
Sertao, Type 5	"	"	"	105.00	17.27
Sao Paulo					
Sao Paulo, Type 5	"	"	"	b/ 157.50	25.91
Torreon		Sp. quintal			
Middling, 15/16"	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	131.25	26.63

Compiled from weekly cables from representatives abroad. a/ Nominal.
b/ August 29, 155.50; September 5, 154.50, delayed in arrival.

FATS AND OILS

PHILIPPINE COPRA EXPORTS LARGE

August copra shipments of 104,000 short tons from the Philippines were the largest since March. The January-August total was 688,300 tons, 10 percent greater than the prewar (1935-39) annual average of copra and coconut oil in terms of copra. Only small quantities of coconut oil have been exported during the current year.

Recent export prices reported for copra were $170 per short ton c.i.f. Pacific coast. Buying prices in producing areas were 22 to 25 pesos per 100 kilograms ($99 to $113 per ton) and in Manila 27 pesos ($122).

CUBAN FATS AND OILS POSITION IMPROVED

The Cuban fats and oils position at present is improved as the result of increased quantities of edible and industrial oils made available from the United States. Cuba will be able to make good use of these increased quantities, since the Island's population has the purchasing power to satisfy a booming demand for fats and oils.

Imports of 3.9 million pounds of soap fats in August eased the supply situation somewhat. Stocks of soap fats increased to approximately 2 million pounds. Stocks, although larger than in several years, are still insufficient to permit normal operations of the soap industry. Disappearance of soap fats has been at a rate of about 3.5 million pounds a month compared with 1.5 million a year ago and a normal prewar rate of 2.5 million pounds.

Arrivals by sea of industrial fats for the first seven months of this year were more than double those reported for the same months of 1946. Arrivals of edible vegetable oils were 3 million pounds less than for the first seven months of 1946 but increased receipts of lard brought the total arrivals of edible fats to about 55 million pounds, almost to the 1946 figure.

Lard imports in August amounted to about 8 million pounds. Lard stocks, estimated at nearly 12 million pounds, are slightly larger than they were on September 1, 1946, and are 1.5 million pounds greater than they were on July 1.

A peanut crop about equal to last years production of 58 million pounds is expected and crushing of locally grown peanuts for oil began in August. Price ceilings on peanuts in the shell were abolished August 1, but growers had contracted to sell to crushers at $5.50 per quintal (101.43 pounds) for peanuts in the shell.

Butter production increased seasonally to about 300,000 pounds in August, and as this quantity was adequate to meet domestic demand, and prices of the domestic product dropped below the cost of imported butter, imports of butter declined.

CUBA: Imports of fats and oils August 1947, with comparisons.

Commodity	August 1947	January-August 1946	January-August 1947
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Edible:			
Soybean oil	1,147	7,272	5,731
Olive oil	187	1,731	359
Other edible vegetable	-	85	1/ -
Total	1,334	9,088	6,090
Lard	7,929	47,322	48,467
Oleo	-	111	-
Butter	1	19	1,048
Total	7,930	47,452	49,515
Industrial:			
Tallow	3,222	5,289	17,460
Linseed oil	64	2,256	750
Coconut oil	727	1,885	5,453
Palm oil	-	779	433
Other	8	1,699	334
Total	4,021	11,908	24,430

American Embassy, Havana.

1/ Less than 1,000 pounds.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

TREND OF CANADIAN HOG NUMBERS

Largely because of a larger spring pig crop, hog numbers in Canada on June 1, 1947 were 11 percent greater than a year earlier. June 1 indications of sows to farrow this fall point to a 7 percent increase over last year but the serious food situation, especially in the central provinces, has resulted in heavy marketings of sows and actual increase will be below June 1 intentions.

CANADA: Hog numbers on June 1, 1947, spring pig crop and sows to farrow in fall 1947, with comparison

Year	Hog numbers, June 1	Spring pig crop	June 1 indication of sows to farrow in the fall
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Average 1936-40	4,409	5,315	415
1941-45	7,024	6,427	632
1946 a/	4,910	3,983	497
1947	5,473	4,401	531

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Revised.

IRISH LIVESTOCK NUMBERS DECLINE

For the first time in many years the cattle population in Eire fell below 4 million head. As indicated by the June 1 census, the greatest decreases occurred in calves under one year old and in milk cows and heifers. These decreases reflect an unfavorable feed situation brought about by a poor harvest in 1946, followed by a harsh winter. In addition to heavy losses of young stock and cows, slaughter of calves has been very heavy.

From mid-July, buyers from Belgium, Holland, France, and Switzerland have been buying cattle for shipment to the continent. Belgian purchasers have chartered a ship to take approximately 900 head of cattle each week from Dublin. The continental demand is largely for fat cattle.

June 1 hog numbers were only slightly below a year earlier and are less than half of prewar numbers. Lack of imported grains accounts for the present low levels.

EIRE: Livestock numbers on June 1, 1947 with comparison

Classification	Average 1936-40	Average 1941-45	1946	1947
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle, total	4,021	4.165	4,146	3,961
Milk cows and heifers in calf	1,356	1,311	1,309	1,248
Yearlings	909	925	875	a/ 848
Calves under 1 year	1,007	977	932	854
Other, 2 years and over	724	925	1,005	a/1,011
Bulls	25	27	25	b/
Hogs, total	978	505	479	463
Sows	99	48	48	44
Sheep	3,076	2,681	2,423	2,096

Official sources.
a/ Includes bulls. b/ Included with yearlings and other cattle, 2 years and over.

DANISH LIVESTOCK NUMBERS, HOGS EXCEPTED, SHOW DROP

According to the mid-year census in July, livestock numbers in Denmark were below a year earlier except for hogs. Heavy liquidation of stock this fall has been anticipated because of extremely dry weather in July and August. Rains in early September, however, definitely ended the dry period. Feed supplies will be short and prospects for imports are not bright.

DENMARK: Livestock and poultry numbers on July 26, 1947, with comparisons

Classification	Average 1936-40	Average 1941-45	1946	1947
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle, total	3,227	3,087	3,167	2,927
Milk cows	1,625	1,600	1,594	1,538
Hogs, total	3,200	1,808	1,779	1,823
Sows	368	212	193	208
Horses	579	626	653	594
Chickens	27,832	14,447	19,211	18,388

Official sources.

WORLD POTATO SUMMARY--(Continued from Page 187)

In Europe, large quantities of potatoes normally are fed to livestock. The substantial loss in potato production will affect to a greater extent the supply of stock feed than it will the supply of food for human consumption. The smaller supply of potatoes for stock feed and the lower production of other feed crops is forcing reductions in livestock numbers in some European countries this season.

U.S.S.R. The crop in the Soviet Union is large, about 11 percent greater than the 1946-47 crop and only about 7 percent below the 1935-39 average.

Asia. The 1947-48 estimate of about 260 million bushels in certain countries of Asia is about 2 percent less than the 1946-47 production of 264 million but is 13 percent greater than the 1935-39 average or 230 million bushels. The crop in Turkey, indicated at 10 million bushels, is 17 percent below last season's but about 52 percent greater than the prewar average of 6.6 million bushels. In Japan, the 63 million bushel estimate is the same as last year and about 1 million less than prewar. Production in Korea of 33 million bushels would equal 1946-47 production and be about 27 percent above the 1935-39 average of 26 million. The crop in Manchuria and Jehol is believed to be about equal to last season's crop but nearly 47 percent larger than the prewar (1935-39) average of 60 million.

Africa. The 1947-48 crop in specified countries of Africa is expected to total about 22 million bushels, about equal to last season's production and the 1935-39 average. Algeria, Egypt, Madagascar and South Africa account for about 68 percent of the total. South Africa leads in production with about 5.9 million bushels this season, equal to last season's crop and only 5 percent below the prewar average. Egypt's crop, estimated at 4 million bushels this season, the same as in 1946, is double the prewar average. Algerian production of 3 million is 35 percent below prewar. Madagascar expects a crop slightly over 2 million bushels, the same as last season's and about 29 percent above prewar.

South America. Potato production is expected to increase in South America, the 1947-48 forecast of 122 million bushels exceeding the 1946-47 crop by 9 percent and the prewar (1935-39) average by about 34 percent. The Argentine crop of 38 million is forecast at 27 percent above last season's 30 million bushel short crop and 43 percent larger than the prewar average of 26.5 million. As compared with prewar, production this season is expected to be larger by 93 percent in Colombia, 47 percent in Chile and 22 percent in Peru, while Brazil's crop is forecast at 20 percent below prewar. In Argentina, a seed development program is under way and is designed to reduce that country's dependence upon imported seed.

Oceania. Potato production in Oceania for the 1947-48 season is forecast at nearly 30 million bushels, about the same as for the 1946-47 season but about 63 percent above the 1935-39 average of slightly over 18 million bushels. Australia and New Zealand production accounts for about 97 percent of the total. The forecast of 25 million bushels in Australia is the same as last season's crop but nearly double the prewar average of 12.9 million. Production in New Zealand of 4 million would be about 18 percent less than the prewar average of 4.9 million.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural prospects approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, C.M. Purves, Gustave Burmeister, Monroe McCown, Lois E. Bacon, and Flora E. Miles.